

MONTSKO, Tibor, (Pecs, Rakoczi ut 80, Hungary.); TIGYI, Andras, (Pecs, Rakoczi ut 80, Hungary.); ARNOLD, Istvan, (Pecs, Rakoczi ut 80, Hungary.); TARJAN, Jeno, (Pecs, Rakoczi ut 80, Hungary.)

The effect of the parathyroid on the changes of serum proteins.  
Acta biol Hung 12 no.3:191-197 '61.

1. Institute of Physiology and Biology, Medical University of Pecs,  
(Head: K. Lissak).

ARNOL'D, I.V.

Ideale in kommutativen Halbgruppen. Matem. SB., 36 (1929), 401-408.  
Kratkiy istoriko-biograficheskiy spravochnik. V kn Teoriya chisel. M.,  
Uchpedgiz (1939), 248-253.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947  
edited by Kurosh, A. G.,  
Markushevich, A. K.,  
Rashevskiy, P.K.  
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

L 30190-66

ACC NR: AT6020301

SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/052/01-/0121/0129

AUTHOR: Arnold, K.—Arnol'd, K.

(GE)

34

B+1

ORG: Institute for Geodesy, Potsdam (Geodatisches Institut)

TITLE: New developments in the theory of the geoid

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 52, no. 1-2, 1965, 121-129

TOPIC TAGS: Earth gravity, geodesy

ABSTRACT: This article is the text of the author's lecture delivered in Oct 1963. In recent years the geoid theory utilizes non-reduced gravity values taken at the surface of the Earth. These values are introduced into the potential equation. By also introducing the effects of certain free-air anomalies, a mathematical treatment becomes possible. Some recent developments, based mainly on papers published by the author, were discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Orig. art. in German] /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 CC

ARNOLD, K.

Consideration concerning the determination of the effect of deflection of sounding line on astronomical position determination; also, remarks by W. Hristow, and A. Tarczy-Hornoch. In German. p. 291.

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary.  
Vol. 23, no. 1/3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accossions (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960,  
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

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ACC NR: AT6020300

SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/052/01-/0101/0120

AUTHOR: Arnold, K.--Arnol'd, K.

ORG: Institute for Geodesy, Potsdam (Geodatisches Institut)

10  
B+1

TITLE: Geodetic point determination with the aid of artificial satellite observation

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 52, no. 1-2, 1965, 101-120

TOPIC TAGS: photography, geodesy, artificial satellite observation

ABSTRACT: This article is the text of the author's lecture delivered in Oct 1963. The title subject was discussed in general. It was pointed out that more detailed knowledge of the Earth's characteristics would also improve the usefulness of such observations; that observations involving one satellite only have several potential sources of error; and that an improvement in photographic techniques, especially in the area of taking pictures from an angle, would contribute to the accuracy and usefulness of geodetic point determination using satellite observation techniques. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 11 formulas. [Orig. art. in German.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 1/5

L-43638-66

ACC NR: AT6032333

SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/052/03-/0244/0249

AUTHOR: Arnold, K. (Potsdam)

NONE

24

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Accuracy of the equation for the gravimetric correction term

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technika, v. 52, no. 3-4, 1965, 244-249

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic disturbance, Wavier Stokes equation

ABSTRACT: The accuracy of the gravimetrical correction term in the equation used in the Stokes equation for calculating the geoid undulations or the disturbance potential at the earth's surface from free-air anomalies, or the deviations on the earth's surface in the Venig-Meinesz equation, was investigated. It was shown that the 'next iteration' has only a negligible influence on the gravimetric correction term. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas. [JPRS: 34,672]

SUB CODE: 08, 12 / SUBM DATE: 16Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 LS

0919 2385

ARNOLD, Karoly

Some questions relating to the water and gas conduits of  
Hotel Szabadsag. Epuletgepeszet II no.4:148-149 S '62.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102120007-8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-12-01 BY SP/SP

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ARNOLD, K.V.; GILYAROV, N.S., OBRATSOV, B.V.

Forest Ecology

Animal world in steppe forestry, Nauch. vop. polezashch. les. No. 1, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

ARNOLD, K. V.

Forest Insects

Forest-steppe origins and the character of the infiltration of forest insects to steppe during afforestation of the steppe. Zool. zhur. 32 No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

AFANAS'YEVA, Ye.A.; BAZILEVICH, N.I.; NOSOVA, I.M.; GOLUBEV, V.N.; DOKHMAN, G.I.; ARNOLDI, K.V.; OBRAZTSOV, B.V.; NIKIFOROV, L.P.; GIBET, L.A.; VORONOV, A.G.; SKOKOVA, N.N.

Brief news. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no.4:150-160 Jl-Ag '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

AKNCL'D, L. V.

Thermal power equipment for hoisting-transporting machines Moskva, Izd-vo  
Markomerkhizdat SSSR, 1945. (mic 53-337\*)

Microfilm T-9

1. Hoisting machinery. 2. Conveying machinery. I. Akimov, Pavel Petrovich

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102120007-8

ARNOL'D, L.V.

25676

Metodika opredeleniya Velichinib isparitei'noy Poverkhnosti V Dvukhkonturnykh  
Kotlakh, Trudy Leningr: in-ta. Inzhenerov Vod transporta, VYP. 15, 1949.  
s. 186-91

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102120007-8"

KHANDOV, Z.A.; GENIN, A.B.; ARNOL'D, L.V., redaktor; VOLCHOK, K.M.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gas powered marine engines] Sudovye gazosilovye ustanovki. Moskva,  
Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota SSSR, 1951. 370 p. [Microfilm]  
(Marine engines) (MLRA 10:2)

ALEKSANDROV, A.S.; ARNOL'D, L.V., redaktor, professor; SHLENNIKOVA, Z.V.  
redaktor; VOLKOVA, Ye.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Marine boilers] Sudovye kotel'nye ustanovki. Pod red. L.V. Arnol'da  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1954. 462 p. (MLRA 8:10)  
(Boilers, Marine)

ARNOL'D, Leonid Vladimirovich, professor; ZEROZHEK, V.V., redaktor;  
VONCHAK, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Steam boilers and boiler equipment of river boats. Parovye kotly i  
kotel'nye ustanovki rechnykh sudov. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi trans-  
port," 1954. 480 p.  
(Steam boilers, Marine)

Ненад, А.В.

ALEKSANDROV, Andrey Svyatoslavovich; KOMOGORTSEV, P.Ya., redaktor; ALEXANDER  
L.V., ratsenzent; PRISYAGIN, V.V., ratsenzent; SHLEMNIKOVA, Z.V.,  
redaktor; KRASHAYA, A.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Thermal calculations for water-tube boilers of ships] Teplovoi  
raschet sudeovykh vedotrubnykh ketlov. Moskva, Izd-ve "Rechnei trans-  
sport", 1956. 111pp.  
(Boilers, Marine)

ALEKSANDROV, Andrey Svyatoslavovich; ARNOLD, L.V., professor, redaktor;  
SHLIMNIKOVA, Z.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; KASHAYA, A.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Marine steam-boilers] Sudovye kotel'nye ustanovki. Izd. 2-oe, perer.  
Pod red. L.V.Aronl'da, Moskva, Izd-vo "Technostransport," 1956.  
455 p. (Boilers, Marine)

(MLRA 10:2)

SHELUCHENKO, V.M.; ARNOL'D, L.V., otv.red.; SANDLER, N.V., red.isd-vs;  
PETERSON, M.N., ~~coauth.red.~~

[Atlas of designs of marine steam boilers; supplement to the  
book]. Atlas konstruktsii sudovykh parovykh kotlov; prilozhenie  
k knige. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 92 p.  
(Boilers, Marine--Design) (MIRA'12:3)

ARNOLD, L. V.

SHELUCHENKO, Valentin Mikhaylovich; SBROZHESK, V.V., retsenzent; ARNOLD, L. V.,  
otvetstvennyy redaktor; SANDLER, N.V., redaktor izdatel'stva;  
DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; PETERSON, H.M., tekhniches-  
kiy redaktor

[Designs of marine boilers] Konstruktsii sudovykh parovykh kotlov.  
Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 155 p.---[Collections  
of drawings of structural marine boiler elements] Atlas konstruktsiy  
sudovykh parovykh kotlov. 92 p. of iagrams. (MLRA 10:10)  
(Boilers, Marine)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

1054

Arnol'd, Leonid Vladimirovich, Professor

Termodinamika i teploperedacha, ch. I: Termodinamika (Thermodynamics and Transmission of Heat. v. 1: Thermodynamics) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoy Transport", 1958. 367 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Akimov, P. P.; Tech. Ed.: Volchok, K. M.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook approved by the Ministry of the River Fleet of the Russian Soviet Federative Republic for students of water transportation engineering institutes.

COVERAGE: This book covers the first part of a course in thermodynamics and heat transfer, and deals with the fundamentals of engineering thermodynamics. The author gives due attention to physical aspects of the phenomena studied, with consideration of the kinetic theory of matter. In the first chapter, the author gives a historic outline of the development of thermodynamics and mentions names of the most prominent scientists of this field. There are 8 Soviet references.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/2940

Arnol'd, Leonid Vladimirovich, Professor

Termodinamika i teploperedacha, Ch. 2: Teploperedacha (Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer, Pt. 2: Heat Transfer) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoy transport," Leningr. otd-niye, 1959. 188 p. 6.000 copies printed.

Ed.: P.P. Fedorko; Tech. Ed.: K.M. Volchok.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for students of the ship building and machine department of water-transportation institutes. It may be also useful to students of machine-building schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: This book is the second part of a textbook, "Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer". It considers the three basic aspects of heat transfer, i.e., conduction, convection and radiation; basic theories of similitude; and heat transfer problems in recuperative heat exchangers. The author mentions the following Russian scientists who have made recent contributions to this field: Academicians M.V. Kirpichev, (deceased) and M.A. Mikheyev and also S.S. Kutateladze, A.M. Gurvich, G.M. Kondrat'yev, N.B. Vargaftik, D.L. Timrot and G.L. Polyak.

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Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer (Cont.)

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There are 7 references, all Soviet.

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KONAKOV, Petr Kuz'mich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; FILIMONOV, Sergey  
Sergeyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KHRUSTALEV, Boris Aleksandrovich,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; ARNOL'D, L.V., prof., rezensent; LAKHANIN,  
V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHLENNIKOVA,  
Z.V., red.izd-va; BODROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Heat exchange in the combustion chambers of steam boilers]  
Teploobmen v kamereakh sgoraniia parovykh kotlov. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Techno transport," 1960. 269 p. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Boilers) (Furnaces)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4310

Arnol'd, Leonid Vladimirovich, Viktor Sergeyevich Markov, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Seliverstov, and Petr Petrovich Fedorko

Sbornik zadach po tekhnicheskoy termodinamike i teploperedache (Collection of Problems on Applied Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoy transport," Leningradskoye otd-niye, 1960. 292 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

General Ed.: L.V. Arnol'd, Professor; Reviewer: P.P. Akimov, Docent; Ed.: N.V. Golovanov; Tech. Ed.: K.M. Volchok.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students in water transportation institutions taking courses in thermodynamics and heat transfer. It conforms with the program of the Leningrad Institute of Water Transportation.

COVERAGE: The book consists of 501 problems on thermodynamics and heat transfer. It is subdivided into 16 sections. Each section gives a theoretical introduction, formulas, and one or more example of calculations. Twenty-three appendixes

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## Collection of Problems (Cont.)

SOV/4310

provide tables and graphs of thermodynamic values. Chs. 1, 4, 11, 14, and 15 were written by V.S. Markov; Chs. 3, 5, 10, 12, and 13 were written by V.M. Seliverstov, and Chs. 2, 6, 8, 9, and 16 were written by P.P. Fedorko; Ch. 7 jointly by V.S. Markov and V.M. Seliverstov. Chs. 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 were written with the cooperation of L.V. Arnol'd. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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SELIVERSTOV, V.M.; ARNOL'D, L.V., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Marine steam-power plants; methodological manual on the section "Marine boilers" (heat calculations of auxiliary and waste heat boilers)] Sudovye parosilovye ustavovki; metodicheskoe posobie po razdelu "Sudovye kotly" (teplovoi raschet vspomogatel'nogo i utilizatsionnogo kotla). Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 18 p. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Boilers, Marine) (Waste heat engines)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Georgiy Andreyevich; ZYSIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
retsenzent; ARNOL'D, L.V., prof., red.; MITARCHUK, G.A., red.  
izd-va; POL'ISKAYA, R., tekhn. red.

[Thermodynamic analysis of processes in steam-gas mixtures]  
Termodynamicheskie raschety protsessov parogazovykh smesei.  
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 183 p. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Thermodynamics)

ARNOL'D, Leonid Vladimirovich; IOSIFOV, Mikhail Nikanorovich; AKIMOV, P.P., prof., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, S.A., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Thermodynamics, heat transfer, and power equipment of hoisting and conveying machinery]Termodinamika, teploperedacha i teplosilovoe oborudovanie podzemno-transportnykh mashin. Pod red. L.V.Arnl'da. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 440 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Gas and oil engines) (Hoisting machinery)  
(Thermodynamics)

SIZYKH, Vasiliy Afanas'yevich; ARNOL'D, L.V., retsenzeng; SMANTSER,  
A.I., retsenzent; MARKOV, V.S., red.; KAN, P.M., red. izd-  
va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Automatically controlled auxiliary marine boiler units]  
Avtomatizirovannye sudovye vspomogatel'nye kotloagregaty.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1963. 133 p.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Boilers, Marine) (Automatic control)

ARNOL D., I.V.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.L.

A new species of ground beetles from the genus Limnastis Motsch.  
(Coleoptera, Carabidae) living in soil clefts of the steppe zone.  
Trudy Zool. inst. 34:131-134 '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)

ARNOT'CI, I.V.

New species of weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from central  
Kazakhstan. Trudy Zool. inst. 34:164-171. 1964.  
(zhurn. 28:?)

ARNOL'DI, L.V.

New species of *Otiorrhynchus* Germ. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from  
Transcaucasia and northern Iran. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 38 no.4:  
251-256 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom  
AN Armyanskoy SSR V.O.Gulkanyanom.

*AM*  
ARNOLD, M.

*C*  
*4*

1727. Stainless steel absorption tubes for semi-micro carbon-hydrogen combustion. J. A. Kuck and M. Arnold. (Microchim. Acta, 1951, 46, 531-531).—Methods of fabrication are described for two stainless steel absorption tubes of empty and filled wt. (I) 26 g. and (II) 8 g., 9 g., respectively. Statistical analysis of the results of combustion analysis of phenanthraquinone, tetraethyl ethanetetracarboxylate, and urea, show no significant differences between glass and steel H<sub>2</sub>O- and CO<sub>2</sub>-absorption tubes.  
O. D. SALTMARSH.

ARNOLD, M.

Problems concerning accelerated building of electric power plants,  
p. 64, ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU (Pripravny vybor vedeckych  
technickych spolecnosti pri eskoslovnske akademii ved) Praha, Vol. 5,  
No. 2, Feb. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

*Fizika* *Nauchn.*

MONZEL, Donald H., red.; KAZARNOVSKIY, M.V. [translator]; TIKHOMIROV, F.A. [translator]; ARNOL'D, N.A. [translator]; PETRUKHIN, V.I. [translator]; MATSONASHVILI, B.N. [translator]; AKSEMOV, S.I. [translator]; BAKANOV, S.P. [translator]; SHAPIRO, I.S., red.; ADIROVICH, E.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.T., red.; MAKHIMSON, I.G., red.; TELESNIN, N.L., red.; BELEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamental formulas of physics. Translated from the English]  
Osnovnye formuly fiziki. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957.  
657 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Mathematical physics)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102120007-8

ARNOL'D, N.M., inzhener; KUNAKOV, Ye.G., inzhener.

Hydromechanization on the projects of the Ministry of Construction  
of the U.S.S.R. Nov.tekh. i pered. op.v stroi. 18 no.7:7-10 J1 '56.  
(Hydraulic engineering) (Dredging) (MIRA 9:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102120007-8"

ARNOL'D, N. P.

AID P - 5078

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 128 - 7/26

Authors : Prikhod'ko, N. A., and N. P. Arnol'd, Engineers

Title : Automatic machine lines for the processing of stepped shafts.

Periodical : Vest. mash., 5, 16-26, My 1956

Abstract : In accordance with the designs of ENIMS (Experimental Scientific Research Institute for Metal-Cutting Lathes), the experimental "Stankokonstruktsiya" Plant manufactured in 1949-1952, four automatic machine lines for processing shafts of electric machines. Three of these automatic machine lines were put in operation at the "Vol'ta", Mednogorsk and Tomsk plants manufacturing the electric machinery. The fourth automatic line is tested at present by the Khar'kov Electric-Machine-Building Plant. The design and operation of these automatic machine

Vest. mash., 5, 16-26, My 1956

AID P - 5078

Card 2/2 Pub. 128 - 7/26

lines are described and discussed in detail. On the basis of the satisfactory results of their operation, the Ministry of the Electric Power Equipment Industry entrusted ENIMS in 1955 with the designs of three new automatic machine lines for processing shafts. 3 tables, 19 illustrations and diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ARNOL'D, N.V.; VYGOR, G.Ye.

Motion pictures on subjects in the field of technology.  
Politekhnicheskaya obuch. no.9:70-71 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Technical education) (Motion pictures in education)

ARNOL'D, N.V. (Moskva); VYGON, G.Ye. (Moskva)

Training films in biology. Biol.v shkole no.2:95-96 Mr-Ap  
'60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Motion pictures in education)  
(Biology--Study and teaching)

ARNOLD, N.V.; DYMEN, Z.I., starshiy inzh.

What is the right place for repairs of the mercury-arc rectifiers  
of electric locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.11:18 N '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela proyektno-konstruktorskogo tekhnicheskogo  
byuro Glavnogo upravleniya po remontu podvizhnogo sostava i  
izgotovleniyu zapasnykh chastej.

(Mercury-arc rectifiers--Maintenance and repair)

ARNOL'D, O.A., arkitektor

Architectural decoration of accomodations on the atomic icebreaker  
"Lenin." Sudostroenie 27 no.8:14-18 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Lenin (Atomic ship)) (Naval architecture)

ARNOLD, R.

The blast-furnace dust, Arh. hig. rada 5 no.2:213-220 1954.

1. Klinika za profesionalne bolesti, Hamm; radnja primljena  
5.VI.1954.

(SILICOSIS  
in foundry workers)  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES  
silicosis in foundry workers)

38073. ARNOL'D, R. R.

Issledovanie magnitnykh sistem fromkogovriteley. Soobshch. 130.  
Trudy nikfi (Nauch. - Issled. Kinofoto in-t), vyp. 10, 1949,  
s. 166-81

ARNOLD, R. R.

38075. ARNOLD, R. R. AND BOLOTNIKOV, I. N.

Gromkogovoritel' dlya kinoperedvizhki. Soobshch. 132. Trudy nikfi  
(Nauch.-issled kinofoto in-t), vyp. 10, 1949, s. 223-34

9(2)

SOV/112-59-4-8195

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 258 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Arnol'd, R. R.

TITLE: Some Characteristics and Parameters of Magnetic Heads

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zvukozapisu, 1957, Nr 1, pp 47-69

ABSTRACT: Parameters of playback, recording, and erasing heads are considered without their matching with the amplifier or oscillator. High-frequency characteristics of playback heads with various slits (narrow, wide and trapezoidal) are analyzed. The parameters determining the efficiency of a playback head are considered.

M.V.Ts.

Card 1/1

ARNOL'D, R.R.; APOILONOVA, L.P.; red.; VAYMOVYI, V.S., red.; VASILEVSKIY, D.P.,  
red.; VROBLEVSKIY, A.A., red.; GRIBKOVA, G.L., red.; GRIGORASH, G.L.,  
red.; KAZHACHYI, B.Ye., red.; PARKHOMENKO, V.I., red.; PUSET, L.A.,  
red.; PEGIRER, Ye.I., red.; ROZENPLAT, N.A., red.; MALKIYEL', B.A., red.

[Magnetic heads for sound recording apparatus] Magnitnye golovki dlia  
apparatury zvukozapisi. Moskva, 1958. 153 p. (Moskva. Vsesoiuznyi  
nauchno-issledovatel'stviu institut zvukozapisi. Trudy, no.3).

(WTRA 12:4)

(Magnetic recorders and recording--Equipment and supplies)

24(1)

SOV/112-59-2-4063

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2,  
pp 267-268 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Arnol'd, R. R.

TITLE: Magnetic Heads for Sound-Recording Equipment  
(Magnitnyye golovki dlya apparatury zvukozapisii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zvukozapisii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 5-155

ABSTRACT: Magnetic heads are examined that were developed for recorders using a 6.35-mm tape and for playing back the tapes in cinema. These heads can be used in: (1) radio-broadcast tape recorders operating at 38.1 and 76.2 cm/sec; (2) reporters' and miniature portable tape recorders operating at 9.53 and 19.05 cm/sec; (3) general-purpose tape recorders operating at 4.76, 9.53 and 19.05 cm/sec; (4) dictaphones operating at 2.38, 4.76, and 9.53 cm/sec; (5) low-power-consuming tape recorders; (6) sound-recording and sound-reproducing equipment used in wide-screen and panorama-type cinema;

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SOV/112-59-2-4063

Magnetic Heads for Sound-Recording Equipment

(7) equipment for reproducing magnetic records in cinema films and for dubbing them; (8) equipment for simultaneous recording and reproducing two or three channels on a 6.35-mm tape. Thirty new types of magnetic heads and their characteristics are described in detail, among them: (1) type MPV heads with a low-reluctance rear gap; (2) type MG-11V heads with emphasized lower frequencies; (3) miniature economical MG-1S, MG-2S, and other erasing heads; (4) erasing and demagnetizing heads with a type SGPM permanent magnet for 1- and 2-track recording; (5) type MG-14V miniature heads (8 mm diameter, about 1.5 g weight) intended for cinema projectors; (6) miniature heads with narrow slits (3-5 microns) for reporters' portable MG-26 and MG-28 recorders; (7) four-channel magnetic-head units for SV and SZ wide-screen cinema; (8) nine-channel magnetic-head units for MG-22 and MG-25 panorama-type cinema; (9) economical and highly effective erasing heads with a number of slits, MG-17S, MG-20S, S-02-2, and others; (10) type MG-24

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SOV/112-59-2-4063

Magnetic Heads for Sound-Recording Equipment

combined heads (recording-erasing, universal-erasing). Pasting together the core sheets, joining the cores, and imbedding the heads in shields (if the latter is provided) are done with a specially developed EKS-1 epoxide glue and EPS-1 epoxide paste which ensure constant head parameters in time with temperature variations from -70° to +60°F and at high humidity. Description of the heads is illustrated by sketches, drawings, and pictures.

R.R.A.

Card 3/3



ARNOLD, R.R.

Effective width of working slits of recording and reproducing  
magnetic heads. Trudy VNAIZ no.5:10-18 '59. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

ARNOL'D, R.R.; KALANTAROVA, M.S.; SKOTNIKOV, V.Ya.

Study of different types of magnetic recording heads with cores  
made of new magnetic materials. Trudy VNAIZ no.7:18-34 '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)  
(Magnetic recorders and recording) (Cores (Electricity))

27413

9,7910

S/187/60/000/012/002/005  
D035/D113AUTHORS: Arnol'd, R.R.; Kalantarova, M.S.; Skotnikov, V.Ya.

TITLE: The use of new soft magnetic materials in magnetic heads

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideeniya, 1960, no. 12, 13-20

TEXT: The authors discuss the possibility of using new soft magnetic materials in the magnetic head cores of sound recorders. Information is given on new alloys developed at the Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNIIChM (Institute of Precision Alloys of the TsNIIChM), and on their application which was investigated at the Institut zvukozapiszi (Institute of Sound Recording). The main purpose of the investigations was to develop alloys with an increased wear resistance at a higher specific electric resistance and a higher initial permeability. Low-nickel (starting with 35-40% Ni) and high-nickel (starting with 79-80% Ni) alloys with various components, including some strengthening and carbide-forming elements together with an increased carbon content, were studied and technological methods for the production of new ferroaluminum alloys were investigated; these alloys known

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The use of new...

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D035/D113

as "alfenol" (M16 [Yu16]) and "termenol" (M16M [Yu16M]) are superior to ferronickel alloys. The following two new alloys were developed: (a) the 79 HXO (79KhO) alloy, based on a 78% ferronickel alloy with chrome and lead additions, which has initial permeability of up to 30,000 Gs/Oe at an electric resistance of 0.65 ohm·mm<sup>2</sup>/m and high resistance to mechanical deformation; (b) the 38MC5 (38NS5) alloy, based on a 38% ferronickel alloy with a silicon addition, which has initial permeability of up to 5,000 Gs/Oe at an electric resistance of up to 1.08 ohm·mm<sup>2</sup>/m. These alloys can be successfully substituted for the 80HXC (80KhS), 79HM (79NM), and 50 HXC (50KhS) alloys. A new method of measuring the wear resistance of thin laminar materials, devised by the Institute of Sound Recording is described. The method consisted in subjecting a 7x25mm plate, 0.15-0.30 mm thick, to abrasive wear by a magnetic tape (100 m) in order to find out how much of the plate was rubbed off. A, ПМТ-3 (PMT-3) instrument for measuring the micro-hardness (135-fold magnification) and a "type 1" tape which had a speed of 76 cm/sec and a tension of 250 g, were used. In order to find out if the 80KhS alloys can be replaced by the 79KhO and 38NS5 alloys, etc., the Institute of Sound Recording also tested the alloys directly in the magnetic heads. For this purpose the B-01 (V-01), 3 -01 (Z-01), and MG-28 (MG-28) magnetic heads were used. The results of these tests are indicated in terms

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The use of new...

S/187/60/000/012/002/005  
D035/D113

of the quality factor, the shunt coefficient (ratio between the useful magnetic flux through the head and the magnetic flux of the tape), and the parallel loss resistance. The dependence of the initial electroacoustic parameters of the heads on mechanical effects occurring during the pressing-out and gluing of the tempered plates into packets was measured on a ballistic device. The results of these magnetic measurements (change in magnetic properties) are given. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references. The three references to the English-language publications read as follows: Rettinger, M., Magnetic head wear investigation, JSMPT, 1955, 64, no. 4, 179-183; Lufcy, E.W., Heath, W.T., Alloy improves magnetic recording, Electronics, 1955, 28, no. 6, 137-139; Nachman, J.F., Buehler, W.J., 16 percent aluminum-iron alloy cold rolled in the order-disorder temperature range, J. Appl. Phys., 1954, 25, no. 3, 307-313.

Card 3/3

TABLE 1, - 21687

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic G  
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39539.

Author : Arnold, Shorm.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Synthetic Reactions of Dimethylformamide. I.  
General Method for Synthesis of Beta-Aldehydes.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 6, 1082-1090.

Abstract: A general method is described for the preparation of dialdehydes  $RCH(CHO)_2$  (I), by the formylation of vinyl ethers  $RCH=CHOR'$  (II), acetals  $RCH_2CH(OC_2H_5)_2$  (III), and alpha-chloroethers  $RCH_2CHClOR'$  by means of  $(CH_3)_2NCHO$  (IV) and  $COCl_2$ .

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic G  
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39539.

Abstract: 0.1, 16.5(fr. ether -70°); C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 87, 130/0.35,  
45-46; C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, 70, 135/0.15, 108.5-109. To  
separate (VI) the alkaline mixture is extracted  
with alcohol-benzene (1:1), the excess of (IV) is  
removed by vacuum from a dried extract and (VI) is  
precipitated with dioxane. By the addition of  
picric acid to the aqueous solution of (VI) the  
picrates were obtained ((CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NCH=CRCH=N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)  
OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. Are cited R, yield of (VI) in %, M.P.  
of (VI) in °C, M.P. of picrate in °C: H, 35, 188-  
190, 141.5-142.5; CH<sub>3</sub>, 20, 178-180, 127-128; C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>,  
30, 169.5-171.5, 68-69; C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, —, —, (hydroscopic),  
113.5-114.5; C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 26.5, 236, 114.5-115.5.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic G  
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39539

Abstract: H, 73-73; CH<sub>3</sub>, 88-89.5; C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 69-70; C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, 58.5;  
iso-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, 62-63; C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, 54-55; C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, 55; C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 92-  
93; C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, 136-137.

By the action of aniline, it is possible to separate (V) in the form of anils, and (I) in the form of dianilis.

To the mixture of 0.05 moles of (IV) and 0.03 moles of COCl<sub>2</sub> is added with cooling 0.025 moles of (III), R=H, heated for 15 minutes (60°C.), and after 12 hours ice is added, and 0.1 moles of sodium acetate and 12.5 ml of a 4N solution of HCl salt of aniline and 5 ml of a 85% HClO<sub>4</sub>. A HClO<sub>4</sub>

Card 6/8

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic G  
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39539.

Abstract: 1.4753 and 1.3 g of (V), R = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (originally alpha-ethyl-beta-dimethyl-acrolein), M.P. 135-140°/12mm (bath temperature), (VII) was synthesized also by boiling of 0.015 moles of sodium salt of (I), R = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, with 3 ml of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>BR in alcohol for 9 hours; yield 1.3 grams. With a 30% (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH, (VII) gives (V), R = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

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ARNOLD, D.F.

三

## PROBLEMS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

\* A More Rapid Method for Determining Copper and Zinc in Brass. M. J. Klinov and T. I. Arnold. *Zavodskiaia Laboratoriia (Works' Lab.)*, 1933, 4, (1), 109-111.—[In Russian.] The brass (0.5 grm.) is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 3 : 1 HNO<sub>3</sub>, the Fe oxidized with Br, the solution diluted to 30 c.c., neutralized with NH<sub>4</sub>OH, treated with 3-4 drops of 20% KHF<sub>2</sub> solution, and 2 grm. of KI, and titrated with 0.1 N Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> for Cu. The solution is then boiled, the Cu<sub>2+</sub> precipitate removed and the excess of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> accurately titrated; 5 grm. of (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 1-1.5 c.c. of 5% K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> are added, and the liberated I<sub>2</sub> titrated, more K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> being added, and titration continued until the yellow solution no longer becomes blue after 2 minutes.—D. N. S.

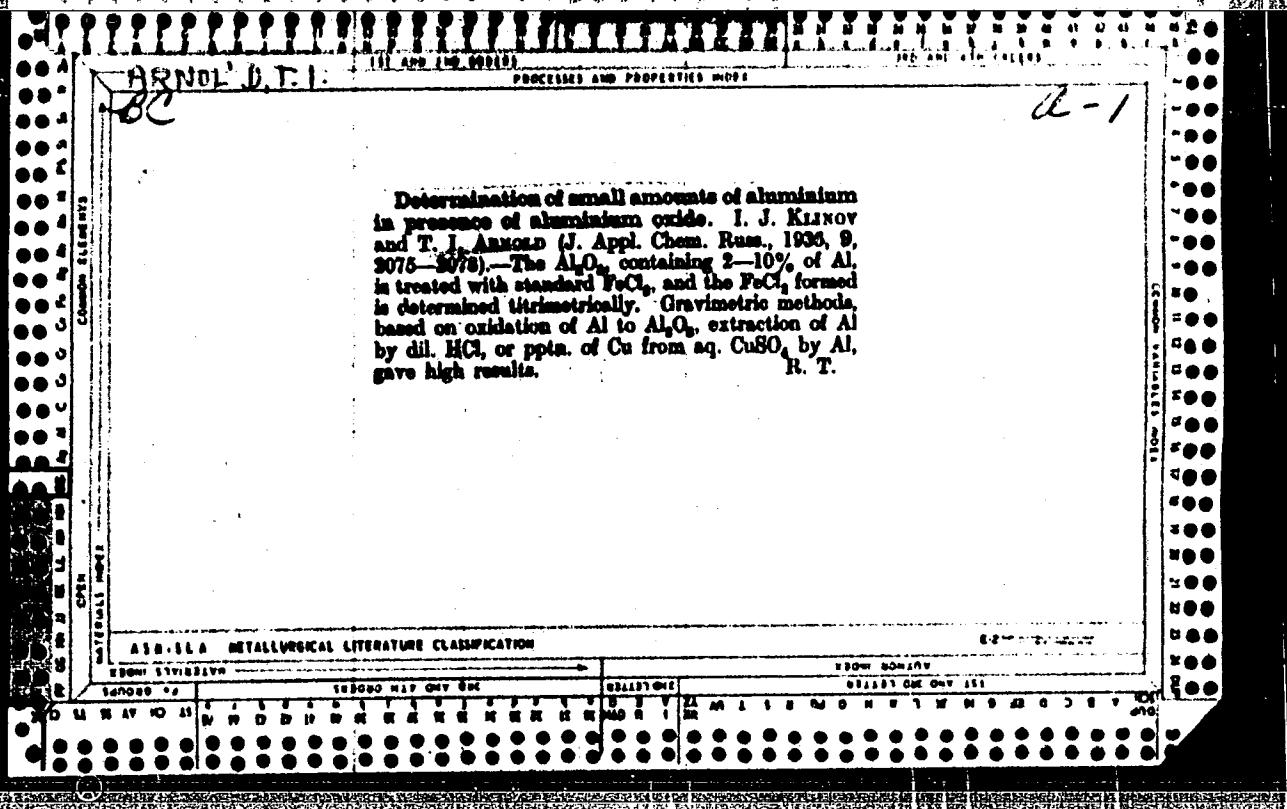
## ASME-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

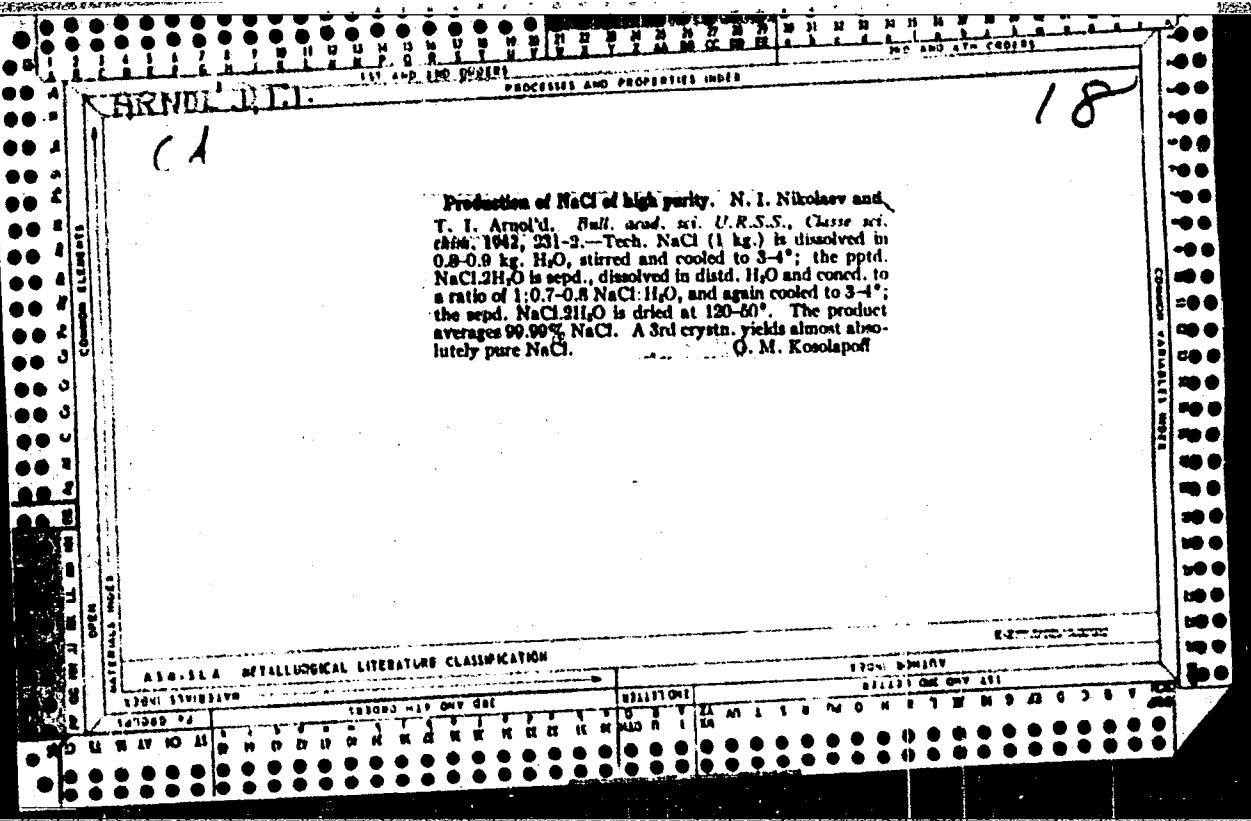
卷之三

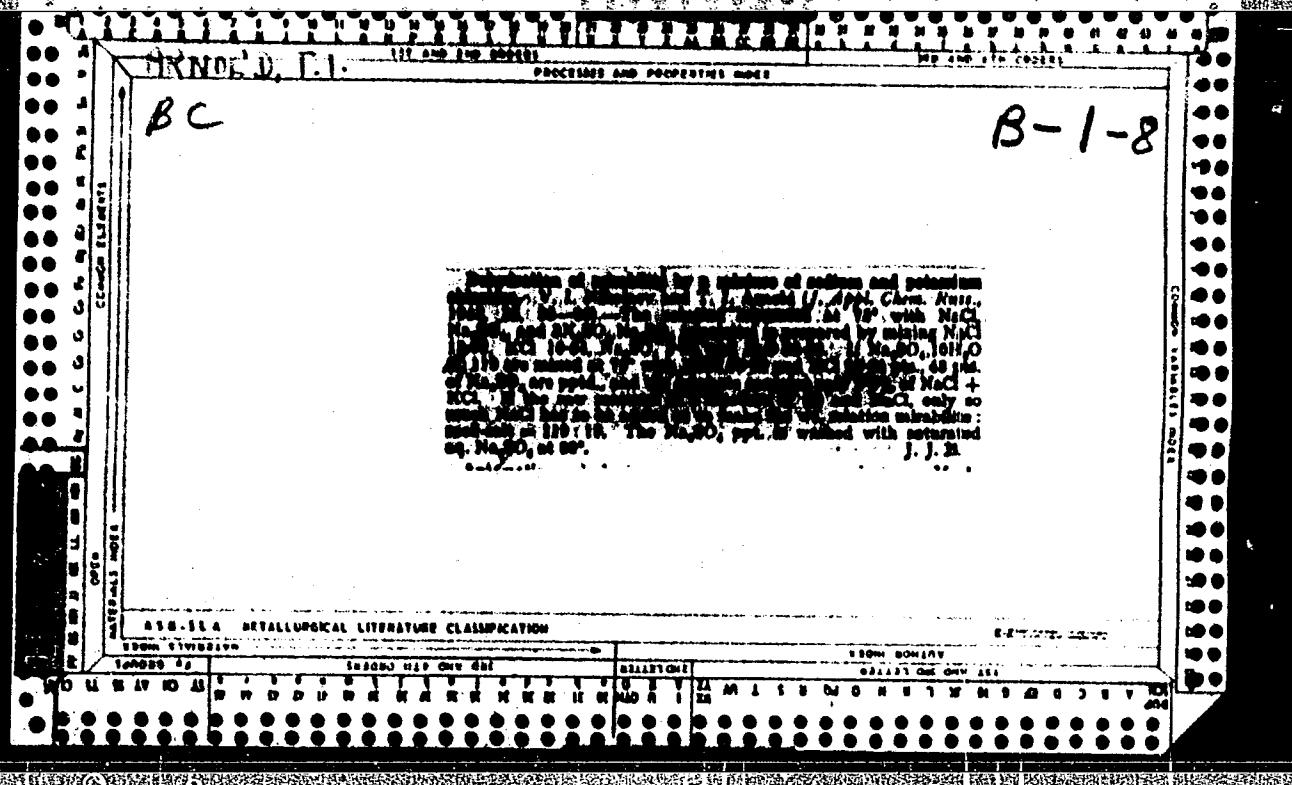
卷之三

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102120007-8"







REKNOL D, I.L.		PROCESSES AND PREPARATIONS	
C 4		16	
<p><math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4</math> from oxidation of <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}</math> with <math>\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3</math>. V. I. Nikolsky and T. I. Aron'ko. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 16, 270-3 (1943).—At 10-16°, <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}</math> reacts with <math>\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3</math> to yield <math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4</math>. The O to oxidize the S is derived from the hydroxide. The following process was worked out for oxidizing <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}</math> to <math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4</math>. Make a 5% soln. of <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}</math> in <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> at 10-20°. Add to this soln. 2.6 equiv. of <math>\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3</math> for each equiv. of <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}</math>. While mixing the reaction mixt., pass in <math>\text{H}_2\text{S}</math> to sats. After 5-10 hrs., filter in a filter-press. Concentrate the filtrate by evapn. and cool it. <math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> separates out. If desired, dry at 100-120°. 1000 kg. of <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}</math> yields 1161 kg. <math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4</math>. <math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4</math> can be obtained in the same way by adding S to the filtrate and boiling it.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. Hosen</p>			
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM SYMBOLIC			
SUBJECT #	SUBJ. NO. 1000-10000	SUBJ. NO. 1000-10000	FROM BOUNDARY SUBJ. NO. 1000-10000
I	I	I	I
II	II	II	II
III	III	III	III
IV	IV	IV	IV
V	V	V	V
VI	VI	VI	VI
VII	VII	VII	VII
VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII
IX	IX	IX	IX
X	X	X	X
XI	XI	XI	XI
XII	XII	XII	XII
XIII	XIII	XIII	XIII
XIV	XIV	XIV	XIV
XV	XV	XV	XV
XVI	XVI	XVI	XVI
XVII	XVII	XVII	XVII
XVIII	XVIII	XVIII	XVIII
XIX	XIX	XIX	XIX
XX	XX	XX	XX
XXI	XXI	XXI	XXI
XXII	XXII	XXII	XXII
XXIII	XXIII	XXIII	XXIII
XXIV	XXIV	XXIV	XXIV
XXV	XXV	XXV	XXV
XXVI	XXVI	XXVI	XXVI
XXVII	XXVII	XXVII	XXVII
XXVIII	XXVIII	XXVIII	XXVIII
XXIX	XXIX	XXIX	XXIX
XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXXI	XXXI	XXXI	XXXI
XXXII	XXXII	XXXII	XXXII
XXXIII	XXXIII	XXXIII	XXXIII
XXXIV	XXXIV	XXXIV	XXXIV
XXXV	XXXV	XXXV	XXXV
XXXVI	XXXVI	XXXVI	XXXVI
XXXVII	XXXVII	XXXVII	XXXVII
XXXVIII	XXXVIII	XXXVIII	XXXVIII
XXXIX	XXXIX	XXXIX	XXXIX
XL	XL	XL	XL
XLI	XLI	XLI	XLI
XLII	XLII	XLII	XLII
XLIII	XLIII	XLIII	XLIII
XLIV	XLIV	XLIV	XLIV
XLV	XLV	XLV	XLV
XLVI	XLVI	XLVI	XLVI
XLVII	XLVII	XLVII	XLVII
XLVIII	XLVIII	XLVIII	XLVIII
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ARNOL'D, T. I.

ARNOL'D, T. I.--"Investigation of the Process of Interaction of the Oxides of Nitrogen with Ozonized Oxygen and Attempts to Synthesize the Higher Oxides of Nitrogen." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Science).

SO. Knizhnaya letopis'  
No 2, 1956

ARNOLD, T. I.

"Investigation of the Interaction of Nitrogen Oxides With Ozonized Oxygen and Research on the Synthesis of Higher Nitrogen Oxides," dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences by T. I. Arnol'd, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 1, No 10, Oct 56, p 2429

The purpose of the work was the investigation of the complex processes which take place during the formation of the higher oxides of nitrogen. It is pointed out that data on the substances in question are of interest, because these substances are of importance as strong oxidants. Efficient procedures for the synthesis of  $N_2O_4$ ,  $N_2O_5$ ,  $N_2O_6$ , and 100%  $HNO_3$  under laboratory conditions were found. It was established that  $N_2O_5$  exerts a stabilizing effect on 100%  $HNO_3$ . In the investigation of the interaction of nitrogen [oxides] with  $H_2O_2$ , formation of peracids was observed.

[Comment: Nitric acid and nitrogen tetroxide are of importance as components of propellant mixtures.]

Sum 1274

5(2)

## AUTHORS:

Makarov, S. Z., Arnol'd, T. I.

SOV/62-58-12-2/22

## TITLE:

Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide  
(Izuchenie sistem s koncentrirovannoy perekis'yu vodoroda)  
Communication 16: Solubility Isothermal Lines of the Ternary  
System  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  (Scobshchenie 16. Izotermy rastvorimosti troyncy sistemy  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ )

## PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1958, Nr 12, pp 1407-1412 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the solutions of chemically pure and catalyst-free  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  at concentrations of from 0.5 to 97%, as well as the chemically pure  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$  were used as initial products in investigations of the system  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ . The latter, which contained no carbonic acid, was twice recrystallized in the nitrogen current. The investigations of the interaction between  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  of different concentrations were carried out by means of the solubility method at -10, 0,

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Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide.  
Communication 16: Solubility Isothermal Lines of the Ternary System  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$

SOV/62-58-12-2/22

20, 30 and 50°. The following compounds were found according to the method of radicals: Strontium peroxide octohydrate  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and strontium peroxide diperhydrate  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . The presence of an earlier unknown compound, the strontium peroxide monoperhydrate  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , was detected. It is stable at a concentration of from 2.9 to 9.0%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in the liquid phase at 50°. The data given in publications concerning the presence of semi- and hexahydrate forms were not confirmed. The only hydrate form is the octohydrate of strontium peroxide  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . There are 10 figures, 5 tables, and 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimi<sup>z</sup> imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov AS USSR)

Card 2/3

5'(2)

AUTHORS: Makarov, S. Z., Arnol'd, T. I. SOV/62-59-5-3/40

TITLE: Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide  
(Izuchenije sistem s kontsentrirovannoy perekis'yu vodoroda).  
Communication 18. Physico-chemical Properties of the Solid  
Phases of the System  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  (Soobshchenije 18.  
Fiziko-khimicheskaya kharakteristika tverdykh faz sistemy  
 $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ )

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdelenije khimicheskikh nauk,  
1959, Nr 5, pp 774 - 780 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was found in a previous work that in the temperature range  
from -10 to +50° the octahydrate of strontium peroxide  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
and the mono- and diperhydrate of strontium peroxide  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$   
and  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  are solid phases in the system mentioned in the  
subtitle. In this work the compounds mentioned, which are hard-  
ly known or not known at all, were investigated. A thermal ana-  
lysis, an investigation of heat resistivity of the compounds,  
and an X-ray investigation were carried out (Figs 11, 12, Tab-

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Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide. Communication 18. Physico-chemical Properties of the Solid Phases of the System  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  SOV/62-59-5-3/40

les 5-7) and microphotos taken (Figs 13,14). With thermal treatment the compounds decompose. The heating curves and decomposition diagrams of the individual compounds are shown in figures 1-8 and tables 1 and 2. Moreover, the strontium peroxide compounds were dehydrogenated. Dehydrogenation was carried out in various ways: by drying in the exsiccator at  $20^\circ$ , in the drying chamber under atmospheric pressure at  $100^\circ$ , and in vacuum at  $50^\circ$  (Analyses in Table 3). The following compounds could be found individually by these methods:  $\text{SrO}_2$ ,  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , and  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . Active oxygen was separated from the perhydrates with an exothermal effect up to  $75^\circ$  and from strontium peroxide with an endothermal effect at  $450^\circ$ . The water originating with dehydrogenation was gradually removed at  $80$  and  $100^\circ$ . The hydrates and perhydrates investigated of strontium dioxide change into it by dehydrogenation. The stron-

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Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide. Communication 18. Physico-chemical Properties of the Solid Phases of the System  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  SOV/62-59-5-3/40

tium peroxide compounds investigated, except for the diper-hydrate, are stable at room temperature. The compound  $\text{SrO}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  decomposes already at  $-5^{\circ}$  (Diagram Fig 9). The X-ray and crystallo-optical investigations (Diagram Fig 10, Table 4) confirm the determination of the individual compounds of strontium peroxide found in the investigation of the system  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ . There are 14 figures, 7 tables, and 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR ( Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1957

Card 3/3

S/062/60/000/011/001/016  
B013/B078

AUTHORS: Makarov, S. Z., Arnol'd, T. I., Stasevich, N. N.,  
Shorina, Ye. V.

TITLE: Study of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide.  
Report 21: The Ternary System  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh  
nauk, 1960, No. 11, pp. 1913 - 1920

TEXT: The formation of copper-peroxide compounds has been studied in  
relation to the effect of hydrogen peroxide upon the active (e.g.,  
"blue") copper hydroxide.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  of different concentrations which had  
been carefully purified by vacuum distillation and chemically pure cop-  
per hydroxide freshly prepared from  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were used as starting  
materials. The investigation was done by the conventional solubility  
method at  $-30^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . Results of the chemical analysis  
of liquid phases and of the residue were entered into the Gibbs tri-  
angle -  $\text{CuO} - \text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.5\text{O}_2$  act: for  $-30^\circ\text{C}$  Fig.1, Table 1; for  $-20^\circ\text{C}$

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Study of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide. Report 21. The Ternary System  
 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

S/062/60/000/011/001/016  
B013/B078

Fig. 2, Table 2; for 0°C Fig. 3, Table 3; for 20°C Fig. 4, Table 4. A new compound with a high active oxygen content ( $\text{CuO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) was found besides the familiar copper oxide compound  $\text{CuO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The new compound is formed in the liquid phase at an increased  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentration. The boundaries of the solid phases - ice,  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{CuO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{CuO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  are fairly easily determined by investigating the residue if one does not consider the solubility of  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  in the liquid phase. To plot the complete isothermal lines of solubility, the variations of solubility of  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  in the liquid phase at 0°C and -20°C were systematically investigated (Figs. 5 and 6, Tables 5 and 6). At 0°C the solubility of  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  in water amounts to  $0.23 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ . At the points of coexistence of two solid phases a considerable increase of solubility is observable. With  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CuO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  there are about  $12.0 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$  CuO

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Study of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide. Report 21. The Ternary System  
 $\text{Cu(OH)}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$

S/062/60/000/011/001/016  
B013/B078

and with  $\text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  about  $9.51 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$  CuO are dissolved. A similar process is seen in the solubility diagram at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ :  
 $\text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O} - 8.76 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$  CuO. There are 7 figures, 6 tables, and 6 references: 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im.  
N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 3/3

S. LIIID

2209, 1087, 1043

8716 4

AUTHORS:

Makarov, S. Z., Arnalid, T. I., Stasevich, N. N., and

Shorina, Ye. V.

B013/B055

TITLE:

Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide.  
Communication XXII. Thermal Analysis of Copper-peroxide Com-  
pounds

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1960, No. 12, pp. 2090-2095

TEXT: The present paper is a study of solid phases of the peroxide type found during the investigation of the ternary system  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Thermal analysis and dehydration over phosphorus pentoxide showed that the heating process is accompanied by the decomposition of these compounds. The  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  absorbed in the liquid phase acts as initiator of this decomposition. The heating curves of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_2$  (Fig. 1),  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  (Fig. 2),  $\text{CuO}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Fig. 3), and  $\text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Fig. 4) were taken with the aid of a Kurnakov recording pyrometer with differential recording at a heating rate of ~6 deg/min. Of

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Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide. Communication XXII. Thermal Analysis of Copper-peroxide Compounds

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✓  
the copper-peroxide compounds studied, anhydrous  $\text{CuO}_2$  which decomposes at  $110 - 120^\circ\text{C}$  with formation of  $\text{CuO}$  and  $\text{O}_2$  was found to be the most stable. From its behavior at thermal decomposition,  $\text{CuO}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , which is less stable, may be considered not a hydrate of  $\text{CuO}_2$ , but a compound of  $\text{Cu}(\text{OOH})(\text{OH})$ .  $\text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a perhydrate of the former copper peroxide,  $\text{Cu}(\text{OOH})(\text{OH})\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  is the least stable. It was obtained for the first time. This compound is valuable inasmuch as the presence of bound  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , under certain dehydration conditions, enables the preparation of higher-quality copper on a wide basis. The compound might also be used as active oxygen-containing catalyst. The changes in the chemical compositions during dehydration of  $\text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CuO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  are illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 respectively. By careful drying at low temperatures and using small weighed portions of ~5 g it was possible to obtain products of stable composition: 81.6%  $\text{CuO}$ , 11.90% active  $\text{O}_2$ , and 6.5%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , which contain free  $\text{CuO}_2$  ( $\text{CuO}_2$  contains 83.26%  $\text{CuO}$  and

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Investigation of Systems With Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide. Communication XXII. Thermal Analysis of Copper-peroxide Compounds

S/062/60/000/012/001/020  
B013/B055

16.74% active  $O_2$ ). It was thus found that anhydrous  $CuO_2$  of satisfactory quality can be prepared by rapid drying in vacuo of  $CuO_2 \cdot H_2O_2 \cdot H_2O$ . The structure of the copper compound  $CuO_2$  obtained by dehydrating  $CuO_2 \cdot H_2O_2 \cdot H_2O$  was confirmed by Debye-Scherrer radiograms (Fig. 7). The X-ray data of  $Cu_2O_3$  and  $CuO_2$  are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. A. A. Kanishcheva and A. N. Zimina took the X-ray spectra on the YPC-70 (URS-70) apparatus. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 2 Soviet, 1 French, and 4 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 3/3

ARNOL'D, T.I.; STASEVICH, N.N.

Preparation and properties of sodium perborate monohydrate.  
Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.11:1921-1924 N '62.

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Sodium perborate)

ARNOL'D, TS. S.

Cand Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Comparative Investigation of the Kinetics of Changes in Fog  
and Light Sensitivity During the Developing Process of Photographic Emulsion."  
19/10/50

All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Cinematography--NIKFI.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

ARNOLD, T.S.  
CA

Temperature dependence of the processes of ripening of the photographic emulsion and of photographic development. By S. Arnold and A. A. Titov. *Dal'nyy Vostok Nauk S.S.R.* ??, 1213-10 (1950).—The point of view, according to which the centers of photoconductivity, which take part in the production of the centers of the latent image, and the fog centers produced in the course of the 2nd ripening of the photographic emulsion, have the same metallic-Ag nature and are formed autocatalytically at that ripening stage, full development being merely a matter of the Ag microcrystal attaining the size of a visible "development center," is borne out by the similarity of the shapes of the curves of the (1) fog d.,  $D_f$ , (without action of light) as a function of the length,  $t_0$ , of the 2nd ripening, under const. conditions of development, (2)  $D_f$  as a function of the length,  $t_0$ , of development, at const.  $t_0$ , and (3) the optical d.,  $D$ , of the image as a function of the length,  $t_0$ , of exposure at const.  $t_0$  and  $t_0$ . The 3 curves are all similar in shape to the curve of growth of the size of a development center as a function of  $t_0$ . The common mechanism of the processes

of 2nd ripening, of exposure, and of development is reduction of  $\text{Ag}^+$  ions by the constituents of the gelatin or the developer. Inasmuch as the reducing agents are always in great excess, these processes are kinetically of the 1st order, and, consequently, the time  $t$  necessary for the attainment of a definite size of the metallic Ag grain, i.e. of a definite optical d., must be related to the abs. temp. by  $d(t/T) = E/R$ . Linear plots of  $\ln t$  against  $1/T$  for different values of  $D_0$  or  $D$  give for the activation energy  $E$  values ranging from 18.9 to 41.8 kcal./mole. Generally,  $E$  decreases with increasing size of the center (increasing optical d.) particularly at the stage of 2nd ripening, much less in the development process. With highly ripened emulsions, and high  $D$ , the activation energy shows a tendency to increase with the size of the developed grain. The autocatalytically accelerated growth of a center is linked not only with the increase of the frequency factor, i.e. the increase of the no. of the reactive  $\text{Ag}^+$  ions, but also with an increase of the catalytic activity of the center with its increasing size. The fall of the catalytic activity of a center past a certain crit. size is related to the phenomena of polarization and fog inversion. N. Thon

Arnol'd Ts. S.

1 S C R

The relation between separate stages of the photographic process  
is as follows: *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 10, 1956, p. 2200.  
The change in light sensitivity of the emulsion  
and the development of the latent image during exposure  
are the main factors in the formation of the visible image by development followed  
by exposure. This is particularly true in their initial stages. This is  
due to the fact that the light sensitivity of the film  
is proportional to the concentration of the silver ions. An increase in the  
concentration of the silver ions leads to an increase in the  
rate of development and the rate of exposure. This  
is due to the fact that the development of the latent image  
is proportional to the concentration of the silver ions.

S/081/61/000/020/080/089  
B148/B110

AUTHOR: Arnol'd, Ts. S.

TITLE: A study of the process of negative color film treatment

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 389, abstract  
20L428 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin -ta, no. 29, 1959, 43-58)

TEXT: A mode of treatment of a negative color film using an after-developer solution instead of washing after the development was worked out. In examining the after-development process in salt solutions of inorganic acids and their mixtures in their quality as an optimal after-developer solution, a 0.2% solution of sodium metabisulfite was chosen. The studied process of negative color film treatment is characterized by a high consistency of the treatment conditions, which ensures a satisfactory reproducibility of results. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1